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COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL
USES OF OUTER SPACE

**INFORMATION FURNISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE CONVENTION ON
REGISTRATION OF OBJECTS LAUNCHED INTO OUTER SPACE**

**Note verbale dated 8 December 1998 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General**

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,* has the honour to transmit the registration data for the Russian space launches for the period from July to August 1998 and also on the space objects which ceased to exist during the same period of time (see annex).

*General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex, of 12 November 1974.

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN JULY 1998

1. In July 1998, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
3044	Molniya-3 (launched by a Molniya carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	1 July	40,770	466	62.8	735.0	Operation of long-range telephone and telegraph radiocommunications system, transmission of television programmes to points on the Orbita network and international corporation
3045	Resurs-01 (launched by a Zenit carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	10 July	845	817	98.8	101.3	Investigation of the Earth's natural resources and environment, environmental monitoring, hydrometeorological coverage, investigation of the Earth's radiation balance, and solar and geophysical observation
3046	Cosmos-2360 (launched by a Zenit carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	28 July	878	850	71	101.9	This space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation

2. On 7 July 1998, the German satellite TUBSAT-N was placed in Earth orbit by the RSM-54 ballistic missile fired from a Novomoskovsk submarine in the Barents Sea. The satellite is intended for operation of the worldwide subscriber network and also for monitoring of animal migrations in the polar regions and collection of data from sea buoys. It is owned by the Technical University of Berlin and registered with the Federal German Government.
3. On 10 July 1998, the Australian subsatellite FIZEAU (laser ranging), the German subsatellite SAFIR 2 (communications), the Israeli subsatellite TECHSAT (scientific research), the Thai subsatellite TMSAT (remote sensing of the Earth) and the Chilean subsatellite FASAT-BRAVO (remote sensing of the Earth) were placed in Earth orbit simultaneously with the space object RESURS-01 by a single Zenit carrier rocket.
4. The following space object ceased to exist in July 1998 and was no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 July 1998:
1997-58A (Progress M-36).

Annex

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN AUGUST 1998

1. In August 1998, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
3047	Soyuz TM-28 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	13 August	244	193	51.6	88.6	Delivery to the Mir manned orbital station of a crew consisting of the cosmonauts Gennady Padalka, Sergei Avdeev and Yuri Baturin

2. On 30 August 1998, the direct television broadcasting satellite ASTRA-2A for transmission to European countries was placed in Earth orbit by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site. The satellite is owned and operated by the European Satellite Society (ESS).

3. The following space object ceased to exist in August 1998 and was no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 August 1998: 1998-04A (Soyuz TM-27).